ed a willingness to relieve the President of part of his proper responsibility by naming the candidates from their States who shall receive the patronage.

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.
The Senate, during two hours in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the fellowing nominations: Lutius C. Chittenden of Vermont, Register of the

Prossury.

David K. Cartter of Ohio, Minister at Bolivia.

Frederick Hussaurek of Ohio, Minister Resident at

Scuador.
Wm. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation at Mexico.
G. W. Van Hora of I was Consul at Marseilles.
James Leelle, jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons
Wm. H. Carpenter of New-York, Consul at Foo

R. W. Shufeldt of New-York, Consul-General at Havana. Willie P. Mangum, jr., of North Carolina, Consul at

Ningro.
John D. Arnold of Illinois, Consul at Odessa.
Nevil McLaughlan of Iudiana, Consul at Leith.
D. B. Laurence of Massachusetts, Consul Gener

Mark Howard of Connectiont, Copsul at Messina. Richard C. Parsons of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro. Wm. H. Fry of New-York, Secretary of Legation at

Officers for Nevada .- Geo. Turner of Ohio, Chief Jastice; Horatio Jones of Missoari, and Gordon N. Mott of California, Associate Justices: David Bayles of Miss ari, Marchal; B. B. Bunker of New-Hamp-

Mott of California, Associate Justices: David Baytes of Miss ari, Marchal; R. B. Bunker of New-Hampshire, Attorney; Orion Clemens of Missouri, Secretary; John W. North of Minnesats, Surveyor-General.

Officers for Duketa.—Wm. Jane of Illinois, Governor: Philomen Bliss of Ohio, Chief Justice; L. O. Midliston of Penney!vania, and Allen A. Burton of Kentucky, Associate Justices; Henry N. Vall, Attorney; Wm. N. Sharper, Marshal; George D. Hill of Miolagan, Surveyor-General; John Hutchinson of Mausas, Secretary.

Officers for Nebrosko.—Alvin Saunders of Iowa, Governor; Wm. P. Kelbog of Illinois, Chief Justice; Saml. Millison of Tennesser, Associate Justice.

Officers for C. lorado—Chas. Lee Armour of Maryland, Associate Justice; Copeland Townsend, Marshal; Thos. D. Edwards of Kentucky, Attorney.

Collectors of Customs.—Hiram Barney, Collector of Gustoms in New York City.

Julius Winte of Chicago, Wm. Clapp, jr., for the District of Vermont.

District of Vermont.

John Lawrence Boggs. Perth Amboy.
Edwin Palmer. Milwaukee.

John Henion, Dubuque.

Robert Wood, Surveyor, Hampton, Va.

Jos. A. Dalton Naval officer for Salem, Mass.

Wm. H. Valient, Surveyor at Oxford, Md. Thos. J. Gardner, Marshall for the Western District of Tennessee.

John McCarmack, Attorney for the Western District

of Tence-see.

John L. Hopkins, Attorney for the Eastern District
of Tennessee. Blackston McDantel, Marshal for the Eastern Dis-

trict of Tennessee.

A. Jackson Crane, Attorney for the Southern District A. Dart, Marshal for the Northern District of

New-York

Authony J. Kensy, Attorney for New-Jersey,
Bensjan Descon, Marshal for New-Jersey,
Geo. Howe, Attorney for Vermont.
C. C. S. Baldwin, Marshal for Vermont.
The following maniagators for Postmasters were
confirmed, among others:
George G. Swill, at Geneva, N. Y.
Charles C. Jenuines, at Easter, Pa

Charles C. Jennings, at Easton, Pa.
George Sandoe, at Atingdon, Va.
George H. Berguer, at Hurrisburg, Pa.
Alex. M. Donald, at Lynchburg, Va.
Waldo M. Potter, at Saratoga, N. Y.
Rolf F. Sanders, at Memphis, Fenn.
George Dawson, at Albany, N. Y.
Joha M. Stockton, at anysville, Ky.
Almon M. Chapp, at Burfalo, N. Y.
Jos. M. Steritt, at Erie, N. Y.
Wan, F. Popo, at Lintle R ek, Ark.
David T. Laniere, at Cairo. Wm. F. Pope, at Lintle it ek, Ark. David T. Lenigar, at Cairo. Sharron Tindaie, at Bellville, Ill.

Patent Office. D. P. Hollowny, Indiana Commissioner; Silas H. Hodge, Vermon; Geo. H. Harding, Penusylvatia; Tuos. C. Theaker, Ohio, Examinere-Wm. D. Washburne, Surveyor-General for Minne-

Abper Tibbitts, Register at Land-Office, St. Peter, Minoecota. Fielding Johnson, Indian Agent for the Delawares

Ficking connect, the Kauska.

Clark W. Thompson of Minnesota has been appointed to the Northern Inciana Superintendency.

The, A. Jackson to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy.

There were a number of army and other confirmations in addition to the above, including Major Day to be Lieutensant-Colonel in place of Abercrombie, pro-

Private accounts from New-Mexico represent that Private accounts from New-Mexico represent that
the Texas Special Commissioner has met with httle, if
any, success in his secession efforts in that Territory.
The prospect of an exua session of Congress is not
encouraging. Many of the Republican Senators are
approved to it. The subject has not seriously occupied
the attention of the Acounistration.
The Light-House Board has almost entirely suspended
as operations, owing to the unavailability of funds.
Col. Lamon has returned from his official errand to
Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter.

Reports from Louisiana.

New-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26, 1861. nauce permitting Insurance Companies of that State to invest their capital in bonds of the Confederate

The bonds of the Confederate Government for five millions will not be engraved and ready for issue until she latter part of Auril.

Mr. Meaminger, Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed four of our largest bankers and merchants Commissioners to receive proposals. There will be no lack

An ordinance also passed the Convention transferring the balance of the funds of the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, after paying certain drafts of the Government at Washington, to the Confederate Government. Louisiana has held sacred this fund for the payment of United States claims. Not a cant has been touched by the State.

The ordinance changing the elective judiciary to an

appointive one failed for want of a quorum on its final

The Convention at 5 p. m. adjourned to the let of November next, amid great excitement and confusion. The permanent establishment of the Southern Confederacy is fixed and unalterable. A recognition of its

independence by the jet-black Republican Government in considered inevitable. 6 The adortion of the Constitution of the Confederate States by the Northern States, is looked upon as the ouly medium of a basis for a trenty of reconciliation.

The receion policy is considered as having expired by A large number of troops from Alabama are on the way to Pensacola. Two companies of Zouaves left

here to-day for the same destination. The Florida Convention has ratified the Confederate States Constitution.

The Mississippi Convention will ratify it unanimous-ty, but is divided on the question of submitting it to the people.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27, 1861. The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance divid-

ing Louisians into six Congressional Districts.
It also adopted an ordinance transferring the public fund of the State to the Government of the Confeder-

An act abolishing free banking, and introducing a general charter system, was passed. Adjourned since

Affairs at Charleston.
CRARLESTON, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.
The Convention will adopt the Constitution without amendment. Ten to one all State matters will be refeered to the State Legislature.

The Governor will transmit communications to

morrow, covering the military business executed under the State sovereignty.

be State sovereignty.

There is no change in the aspect of affairs at Fort sumter. The works at Morris Island are vigorously President Davis has made a requisition on the State

for troops for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia. Western Navigation. Chwelern Navigation.

Chwelern Neumoday, March 27, 1861.

The serew-steamer Portamouth of the New-York and
Eris Railroad line left this port for Toledo last night,
go take in cargo for Dunkirk.

FORT PICKENS STRENGTHENED.

ORDERS TO LAND 400 TROOPS.

NO WANT OF SUPPLIES.

A COLLISION PROBABLE

THE POST TO BE MAINTAINED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27, 1861. Orders were sent by a special messenger on the 14th inst., to land the 400 troops on board the Brooklyn, at Fort Pickens. As the mail communication with that point is entirely cut off, no information has been received by the Government concerning their execution. The telegraph is in the hands of the Secessionists, upon all matters of this sort, and, therefore, the return of the messenger must be awaited, or intelligence be received through the local newspapers. It is not disguised that some apprehension is entertained here of a possible attack by the

Pickens, under command of Gen. Bragg, though wiser counsels are hoped. The Government does not regard this movement as a reënforcement, and if treated as such by the Secession leaders, they must take the consequences. No hostile demonstration is designed, and no attempt will be made to retake

the other forts and Navy Yard, which were

obtained by the most infamous treachery. In transferring these troops from a sloop-ofwar, which has been stationed off Pensacola for two months, the Secretary of War intended to protect Fort Pickens against surprise or surrender, and if their landing is resisted, reën, forcements will be immediately thrown there, be the consequences what they may.

It is not true that the Government vessels at Pensacola are short of supplies, or they need not be, with Key West so near at hand. The transport containing all the necessary provisions for the Home Squadron was detained at New-York, but must have reached Pensacola by this time.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, AT ANCHOR OFF PENSACOLA, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

I would take occasion to allude in this letter to what I intimated in a former communication, and at present universally known here, that very many good men, who had been led astray by the misrepresentations and excitement made at the beginning of this rebellion, have become so thoroughly sick and disgusted with the disastrous results that have attended it, that they not only heartily lament ever associating themselves with such a traitorous body, but are rapidly returning to their old allegiance, and are making great efforts to repair the injury already committed, and to further the interest of the Federal Government.

The publication of resolutions, personal explanations, &c., in some of the journals in this section, relative to the actions of representatives in the Convention that convened to consider the ordinance of Secession, fully corroborate what has already been intimated, that many, very many of the members of that body were bitterly opposed to every line of this act. Again: other members. against the expressed wishes of their constituents. voted for it, and afterward received that expression of disapprobation that their contemptuous acts merited. As an illustration of the feelings of certain influential citizens in this respect. I append the following preamble and resolutions, passed unanimously at a large meeting held at Greenwood, Florida, in the latter part of Janu-

ary:

Whereas, Our delegates to the State Convention with one single exception contrary to the expressed wishes of their constituents voted in favor of immediate accession; and, selected, we are willing to leave that action to them and their own consciences, we, the immediate neighbors of our worthy represents tive, James L. C. Saker, eas, have hereby

Headerd. That the bold, manly, and firm stand taken by him, in the face of an overwhelming majority, and an immerse out-wide influence against him, in voting in accordance with our own wishes against "numediate separate State action," meets our investy appropriation and sameton.

Resolved, That we deam it best to have such a one to further represent as in the Convention, and we would request that he return to and retain his seat therein.

As a further illustration. I clip from The West.

As a further illustration, I clip from The West Florida Enterprise, a flourishing sheet, published at Marianna-and whose motto is, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was"-a portion of a letter from a very prominent gentleman in that vicinity, in which he asks some extremely pertinent questions. He says:

pertinent questions. He says:

"The Convention has passed the Secession Ordinance, and refuses to let the people say whether they approve of it or not and yet they are called on to fight for it, against the United States, before it is a wree, old. The people have some sense left, and will hot solonit to any such kingly power. The Governors had no right to raise an army unless nocessary to steel insurrection or an invasion under the old State law. By what authority does he order the generals to raise men to go to Pensacola I he had be king? Can be told freemen to do his finding. While they do it? By what authority is Gen Anderson an explosion of the same of the properties Constitution. The properties Constitution of the same before the properties of the people. I want to know, and the late of the people I want to know. And State is gifted to be proposed to the people want to know, and nation much money to spend. The people want to know, and inquire of him." So.

This is but one of many similar letters recently.

This is but one of many similar letters recently published, and it merits that consideration by the citizens of the North which is due to it. To your correspondent, it is a favorable omen, and it will not be long ere the indignation so justly felt by the writer, will be shared by thousands of others; then look out for that mighty wave of reaction which will again plant the stars and stripes aloft, there to float unmolested until the "crack

A short time since, Capt. R. L. Sweetman and Mr. B. D. Williams of Pensacola, made it their business to send THE TRIBUNE which contained my last letter on board this ship, accompanied by a note demanding by whom the letter was written. The satisfaction they received did not repay them for their trouble: I do not think they will attempt it again. That letter produced much commotion among the rebels in this section, as they are unwilling to allow their abominable actions to be known. When anything is particular occurs again, depend upon me to apprise you.

The Missouri Stay Law.

St. Louis, Wednezday, March 27, 1841.

The Stay law passed by the Legislature on the 7th inst. was yesterday declared by the Supreme Court of this State unconstitutioned as far as relates to contract made previous to the passage of the act.

The Legislature adjourns to-day (Wednesday) since

United States Senate-Extra Session.
Washington, Wedlesday, March 27, 1-61.
The Chair Isid before the Senate the following

The Chair had before the Senate the following message from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 25th instant, requesting me, if in my opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major Robert Anderson to the War Department during the time, he has been in command at Eart Sanate. On time be has been in command at Fort Sumter. On examination of the correspondence thus called for, I have, with the highest respect for the Senate, come to the conclusion that at the present moment the publica-tion of it would be inexpedient.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Signed) Mr. BRECKINKIDGE moved to take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, advising the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the second States. He did not intend making any remarks, as he had al-ready expressed his views on that subject, and desired the vote on his motion to be regarded as a test quession. Mr. FESSENDEN supposed there would be no ob-jection to that, but reminded the Senator that no quo-

um was present.
On motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate went into Exwhen the doors were opened, Mr. BRECKIN-When the doors were opened, Mr. BRECKIN-RIDGE again moved to take up his resolution, saving if the motion should prevail be would accept Mr. Ching-man's substitute, which also advises that the Presi-dent forbear from attempting to collect the revenue in the Confederate States. If the Senate were not will-ing to express an opinion he took it for granted that the vote would be against taking up the resolution, and if they intended expressing an opinion be took it for granted that the vote would be in the affirmative hence, he asked for the Yeas and Nays, and that the taking up of the resolution might be considered a test

question.

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn.) was in favor of the resolu-tion, but he thought that Mr. Clingman's amendment, which Mr. Breckinridge said he would accept, went revolutionary army now encamped before Fort too far. He did not know what right the Senate had to express their opinion to the President as to the col-

lection of the revenue.

Mr. BRECKINKIDGE said if his resolution be taken up it would be for the Senate to decide whether they would accept Mr. Clingman's substitute. Mr. WADE (Rep., Onio) hoped that the resolution

would be taken up, in croser to have a square vote on it. He was ready to give his at any time. He trusted that they would not indicate what the President will do, but what they think he ought to do. He did not pro-

do, but what they think he ought to do. He did not profess to know what the President's policy will be, but he professed to know what it ought to be.

Mr. RICE resuming said, that the Senator from Olio (Wade) had not disappointed him. He had always found that Senator an honest, open-hearted and frank man, but the point he made was this, that the President, by the Constitution, was the Commander-in-Cloicf of the Army and Navy, and he can therefore, by his own velltion, issue such orders as he may deem

his own volition, issue such orders as he may deem becessary and may be required. But as to the collection of the revenue, he deemed it proper for the Senate, or for his self, us one of the Senators, to advise him in matters which rest in him by law.

Mr. CLINGMAN (Dem., N. C.) was in favor of the original resolution, but he wanted to go further. He would not ask the Senator from Kentucky to accept his substitute if it would weaken the resolution. He wished, however, his substitute he resolution. He wished, however, his substitute in the to be adopted, because he believed the President, under the existing laws, has no power to collect the revenue in the Confederate States; hence, he should abstain from the attempt. Entertains g this opinion, he was ready to express it. He wished to avoid a collision.

Mr. RICE said for the reasons already stated the Senate were traveling far out of their way to advise the President. He asked Mr. Breckinnings whether his resolution extended to Key West and the Tortugas

ation extended to Key West and the Tortugas oals; if so, he would never withdraw the tro

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that the resolution advises, under existing circumstances, the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the limits of the Confederate States. He supposed that the resolution embraced those points, because they were within the limits of the State of Florida. If, however, any Senator choose to move an emendment to exclude those points from the operation of the resolution, it would be a matter of grave and respectful consideration. He did not consider it essential to the public reace that did not consider it escential to the public reare that the troops should be withdrawn from Key West and the troops should be withdrawn from Key West and Tortugus; and, rather than hazard the defeat of the resolution, he would be willing to say that these should be excluded from the resolution. It seemed to him that he must add that he disliked to do so because he still entertained a hope of a remain of all the States. If there should ultimately or unfortunately be a permanent separation, all the troops must be withdrawn from all the points now held by the Federal Government within the limits of the Contedente, States, and from such other States as may unite with them. He trusted that all the States will so required on the principles of the old Constitution. If this on the principles of the old Constitution. If this should not occur, he would be unwilling to see these places retained, on the principle that Great Britain

phases retained on the principal that the above holds Girenliar, and places in other parts of the world, merely as strategic melitary points.

Mr. RICE—The Senator having answered his question, he sid he would like to know whether it was in order to move an amendment excluding Key West and

Tortugue.
The CHAIR said that the amendment was not in The CHAIR said that the amendment was not in order, as the resolution was not yet before the Senate.

Mr. RICE remarked that if the seconded States were determined to remain out of the Union, he was in favor of their going in peace. He would go further. He would give them their limits. He would give them anything reasonable for the sake of peace; but they are not in possession of Key West and Tortugas, and never will be. These two points are needed for a wind at for them. Other portions of the country and not for them. Other portions of have an interest is them, and especially the commerce belonging to the North, which will never yield these points. He would not give them up under any

reumstances.
Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) heped that the resolution Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.) heped that the resolution would not be taken up. They were approaching the close of the session, and if the resolution was taken up it would be followed by amendments, and debate might be opened, and no one could tell when it would stop.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) said that it was not proper for them to stay here and debate, when all were desirous to go home. He would not desire a vote to be taken on the resolution without saying a few words. From what had been uttered by Messas. Douglas and Breckinnidge, the country were satisfied what their policy would have been had they succeeded.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) proposed taking up the

policy would have been had they succeeded.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) opposed taking up the resolution. He did not profess to be very profound in matters of law, but he wanted to confine himself to questions of Constitutional daty. He had seen no provision which justified the Senate, or gave them the right to advise the President on this subject. He was a little old fashioned in his notions, and hence desired to keep the several departments distinct. He was not aware that it was their duty, by law or precedent, to volunteer their advice to the President. He was not disposed to profler this advice, because it was note of his business.

Mr. TRUMBULL/S (Rep., III.) object in rising was

Mr. TRUMBULL'S (Rep., Ill.) object in rising was to say that in voting to take up the resolution he did not regard himself as committed one way or the other

n its passage. Mr. DOUGLAS (Dem., Ill.) would vote to take up the resolution with the view of offering an amendment to bring it within the hope it ought to take. He thought that it would be wise for the President to withdraw the troops from Fort licksus, as he understood they will be, or have been withdrawn from Fort Sunter. They were the only forts in the from Fort Sunter. They were the only forts in the Confederate States now occupied by the Government at Montgomery. These were the only places which could tend to a collision, but the topolution goes further. It advises the Predict to withdraw the troope from all points in the Confederate States. The Confederate States being a resolutionary Government, can claim only what they occupy. He was willing, under existing circumstances, that Forts Sunter and Pickens should be given up. They were local, and neither of them protected anything but the harbors, which being in possession of the revolutionary Government, we should not object to letting them go, unless we intend to hold them as a basis of military operations. There was no good in holding these forts, as they were sources of constant irritation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said if debate was

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said if debate was opened it would hat several days. He was, therefore, against taking up the resolution. His vote must not

regarded as a test vote.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE remarked that he did not

be regarded as a test vote.

Mr. BRECKINKIDGE remarked that he did not assume that this shall be a test vote, but suggested that it might be so regarded, although he protorred a direct vote on the resolution. As to a debate for several days this was a pretext not to take up the resolution at all. He presumed that all the Senators were prepared to vote without discussion.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) remarked that the Senators on the Republican side had not said anything.

Mr. BRECKINKIDGE replied that they had had the amplest opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. WADE sitep., Ohio) bopen the resolution would be taken up, and as there was very little else to do they should have discussion. He did not know what the Administration policy might be, but he entertained very strong opinions, and was anxious to express them. He did not beskate to say that the Senate enght, under present circumstances, to express their opinion. We are a coordinate branch of the Government, and the President's advisers, and in his judgment it was just and proper, in the present emergency, that they should express their opinion in full, not only to the President, but to the people of the United States. He had no concealments to make. He was anxious that this subject should receive full discussion now. Several States have gone out of the Union, and are domineered over by a usurpation.

in the government which has been erected, but military despotism tramples their rights under foot. If they had the power, they would call upon us to vindicate their rights, and the Constitution clothes us with authority to do it.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) commended the Senator from Ohio for his coal and frankness in expressing black.

from Ohio for his zoal and frankness in expressing his convictions. That Sensitor is in favor of enforcing the Federal authority in every second State. He was entitled to the thanks of the country for expressing his opinions. We had reached a point when we should advise the President what should be his policy during the absence of the Senate. There ought to be no dodging. He thought the President a man of too much prudence and patriotism to uncertake to enforce the Federal authority in the second States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE understood that it was expected that the Senate would adjourn to-morrow. It was impossible to retain a quorum here for debate; besides, there was executive business to be transacted.

Mr. COLLAMER denied the power thus to advise the Provider.

the President. The Constitution says that the President may do two things, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. First, relative to the appointments; and secondly, with regard to treaties, and there

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE did not see why they could vot express an opinion without debate. The Senat were in possession of all the facts as well as the cour opinion was worth more to the country than

Mr. NESMITH (Dem., Oregon) would vote for the resolution, in ord r to give Mr. Wade an opportunity to urbosom limself, and he should take what that Schator had said as an indication of what the policy was to be pursued. He was about to return home to Oregon, and when he was about to return home to Oregon, and when he gon, and when he reached there 10,000 questions would got, and ween he reached there it covered states which is propounded to him as to the course of the Administration. They would want to know whether it was peace or war. If he should tell them that he did not know, they would ask him what he was sent to Washington for. [Laughter.] He was one of those who could not be personated that he could make a man his found by the stigue as the second size his stomach. friend by thrusting a bayonet into his stomach.
[Langhter.] He repeated that the people of the Pacific coast want the information.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate go into execu-

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE asked for the Yeas and Nays on his motion to take up his resolution. He sup-posed that this might be considered a sort of test. Mr. DIXON said if the resolution be taken up he

would express his views. The Senate votes -- the result being 19 to 10. No norm was present.

Motions were made to adjourn and go into executive

At this period there was no quorum, and the Senate Suggestions were made to take a recess, and to direct

the Sergeant-at-Arms to go after the absentees.

Hr. BRECKINKIDGE, after, as be said, giving the Raublicans an opportunity to confirm their nomina-tons, and having fully discharged his own duty, he

mayed that the Senate adjourn sine die. This was disagreed to. There was much incidental debate on these motions Finally, the Senate adjourned till to morrow.

Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 27, 1861. The Virginia State Convention last night rejected Mr. Hall's substitute (the Constitution of the Confiderate States) for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations by Navs, 78; Yeas, none, The following is the report of the Committee on Fed-

eral Relations: and under consideration sundry resolutions to them referred, and amendments proposed to the Federal Constitution and bug leave in report the following amendments to be proposed to the Con-stitution of the United States, to be appended to their former

stimiles of the United States, to be appended to their former reports.

Sacrow I. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parabel of thirty-dix degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servicule, except in punishment of crime is probabated. In all the present territory south of that line, involuntary servicule, as it most certainty south of that line, involuntary servicule, as it most exists, shall remain and shall not be charged, nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or present the taking of persons held to service or shall any law be passed by Congress on the verying or shall not be charged for this Crimin to said territory, nor to impete the rights arising from said relation, nor shall seld finite by an any master advantage from said relations to state Federal Courts, according to subject to indicate constitutes in the Federal Courts, according to the remember and the practice of the common law. When any ter they must be south of said line, without such boundary as the first point of the countries are prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that noting with the original States, with or without involuntary available, are seen constitution of the State may provide. In all the state of the stat

tion on persons held to labor or service then on land
in the bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to is
her or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterward
transferred to other places for sale as merchandles, is probibled
SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the following
article of the Constitution shall not be constituted to prevent any
of the State, by appropriate legislation, and through the action
of their policial and anisaterial officers, from embana glinde

SEC 7. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal or Territorial, shall not be exercised by persons who are of the African race.

SEC, 8. No one of these amendments, nor the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, that he amounded or abolished, without the consent of all the States. In the Committee of the Whole to-day, Mr. Tur-

per of Jackson, effered a substitute for the majority re port making now an equivocal demand relative to lavery. The resolution was rejected-Yeas, 37; Nays, 89. Mr. Montague moved that the first resolution of the

report which declares that the States when eral Constitution was formed, were independent soyereignities, by inserting, "And still are" after the word "were, was debated till the recess. The debate continued some time on Mr. Montagne'

amendment. Mr. Wise vas in favor of the amendment, and Mr. McFarland against it. c Mra Senwel offered to amend the amendment by

making the esolution " declare that the States, when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, and still are sovereign." Mr. Mortague accepted the amendment, pending

which, the Committee rose.

Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution to terminate debate in the Committee of the Whole after next Monday. The resolution was violently opposed by several members, and was rejected by four majority.

The Convention adjourned.

Interesting from Texas. NEW-ORLEASS, Tuesday, March 26, 1861. The steamship Arizona has arrived at this port, with

Bazos dates of the 21st inst.

The steamers General Rusk and Daniel Webster saled on the 20th, with the Federal troops. The Arizona brought to Indianola Companies E and

G of the Second Cavalry. There were no Federal troops on the Rio Grande. The State troops occupied the garrisons.

Indian depredations continue on the upper borders. The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the Convention act deposing Gov. A bill has also passed the Legislature to raise :

protection of the frontier. Since the departure of the Federal troops, the Indians in large numbers have been devastating the Soutier, killing and driving back the settlers.

regiment of one thousand mounted riflemen for the

Pony Express.

Pony Express.

87. Louis, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on the afternoon of the 23th, with the following dispatch for the New-York Associated Press:

San Francisco, March 13, 1861.

Gov. Downey vetoed the bill changing the murder trial of Horace Smith from San Francisco to Placer County, but both Houses passed the bill over the veto, the lobbies shouting enthusia-tically.

The Legi-lature continued to ballot for Senator without making any progress. No caudidate has yet re-

out making any progress. No candidate has yet received half the required number of votes.

ceived half the required number of votes.

Commodore Cunninghau died this morning.

The schooner Righardea has arrived with Sandwich Islands dates to Feb. 14.

The U. S. sloop-of war Wyoming arrived at Honodulu on the 10th, in search of the missing sloop-of-war Levant. The Honodulu Advertiser of the 14th says it was believed, from Capt Hunt's for the Levant's intention as to his course was the search of Cot. 3. tention as to his course, and the severe gales of Oct. 3 to 15th or 20th, in which whaling barks, ships, and the brig Consort, suffered more or less damage, that the Levant had met with serious disasters, which had

Levant had met with serious disasters, which had proved fatal to the ship and all on board.

Gov. Downey vetoed the Horace Smith bill, on the ground that the Legislature cannot constitutionally interfere with the Indiciary, and because a fair trial can undoubtedly be had in San Francisco, where both the prisoner and his victim were total strangers.

During the past four days the Legislature had taken ten ballots for United States Senator. It requires 58 votes to elect, and no candidate has yet received as high as 30. Without new combinations, no Senator was be elected the Winter.

can be elected this Winter.

A. R. Melony, late State Controllor, died on the 1st

The Pony Express, which left St. Louis on the 24th ult., arrived at San Francisco last evening. The Agent at this end of the line is making arrangements to quicken the speed hereafter, now that the

route is free of snow.

The California Coal Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, was incorporated yesterday. Its object is to develope the recently-opened mines in the Mount Diable region, which promies to be inexhaustible, and of excellent quality. It is proposed to build a Railroad to make the mines more accessible the Bay of

San Francisco.

The bark Gunymas sailed for the Mexican port of that name on the 9th taking a cargo of goods for Anzona, to be transported across Sonora by the new route opened by the authority of the Governmen of that

Alex. Purple, one of the Virilance Committee exiles of 1856, returned to California on the last steamer. He has been arrested and placed under \$200 bonds for dis

A disastrous conflagration occurred in Vancouver.
W. T., on the 6th, by which property to the value of \$1,000 was destroyed. John Ryan was so badly burned that his life is despaired of.
Large crowds of miners are pursuing their way to be back River. Mines

the Rocky River Mines.

Calcb Cushing has presented a bill against the City of Portland for \$500 for services rendered in the adjudication of the city claim to the land.

The schooner W. L. Richardson brings Sandwich Island dates to Feb. 14

On the 16th of that month the United States sloop-

On the 10th of that month the United States sloopof war Wyeming, six gyas, under the command of John K. Mi chell, arrived at Honoluin from Panana, via Helo and Labaina, in search of the sloop-of-war

Levant, supposed to be lost.

The Howard Advertiser of Feb. 14 has the following speculation on the subject:

"There is every reason to believe that the United "There is every reason to believe that the United States sloop of war Levant met with some serious accident soon after leaving Hilo. It was Capt. Hunt's intention to have taken a northerly course from the Island till he judged that he could fetch the port of Acapulco, where he proposed going first to forward disjatches to Washington. If this plan was followed, the Levant probably ran north to about latitude 34°, the taken and the late of the the Nevi source.

the Levant probably ran north to about initiade 34°, then tacked and headed for the Mexican coast.

The brig Consort was dismasted in a gale about Oct. 15, according to one account, and Oct. 20 according to another. In looking back over our shipping memoranda we find that the whaling barks Emerald, Root, Morrison, Florence, and Ringsanza, and ships Republic, Coral, and Majestic, each report severe gales in from 30° to 45° rorth latitude, from October 3 to 10, wind northwest, in which they all received more or less damage.

more or less damage. Had the Levant simply been disabled she could have reached those islands under jury masts, or the boats could have got here. The conclusion forces itself upon us that if she met with a disaster it has proved fatal to

the snp and sil on board.

The anniversary of King Kamehameha's birthday occurred on Saturday, the 2th of February, and was observed at Honolula with great public renomines.

The annual possible of the Fire Department in uniform, with their cupines, was held on the occasion.

Out of sown in the valleys and groves, numberless institute took place. form, with their engineers and groves, numberiess pic-nics took place.

Among the cabin passengers by the Golden Gate

Among the cabin passengers by the Golden Gate Were the following:

Mrs. Major G. H. Rieggid and child, J. A. Lovett, Licut. Price, Abel Guy, J. E. Reice, Mirkhall Rireman, Capt. W. F. Peck, Win. Van De Lande, Chie. Van Deslande, Arnold Hernian, Israel Fleshman, G. B. Lubell, A. J. Schnie, Mrs. Irwin and two children Mrs. Estell, mother a dramity, Wan. J. Keating Win. McTurk, Mr. Li soo. Mr. Haribon, W. B. Gregory, H. Smith and wife, W. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Boggles and Infant, A. Shey, A. R. Lincoth, D. W. Lowis, Mrs. Bior et a. B. Eddy, Rev. M. Irrine, wife and children G. Woodward, H. Howe, S. A. Russell, D. W. Girdin, Jenn Miller, Joseph Lyon, J. B. Lomoyte, Mrs. Taylor and child Jacob Spech, and Ganly, Madane Alexir, B. Smith, L. Garin, J. Rotinson, Chas. E. Stewart, M. Frich, B. Griffon, wife and children.

Alexir, B. Smith, L. Christ, J. Rochmody, Chan E. Stewart, M. Fried, B. Griffon, wife and chalden.

COMMUNICAL.—The inarkets at San Francisco were dull, lathmus dutter had advanced to 30. \$\psi\$ B. Refined Segars had decimed to about 1.4c., and quite large transactions on private terms had taken place in ferrigh brainly consequent on the probable change in the tailf. Candides are dull and uncanged Firm and Ric Coding are firm. Wheat—best quality is quite at Figure and Ric Codes are him.

2 for export, and Lame Earliey is selling for New York at #1.

Arrived 14th ships Mary L. Satton. New York, 17th, Radant,
Boston, Jeral, from Lower Coast. Sailed 2th, ships Jacob Bell.

Lundon: Malay, Heng Kong.

The steamer Gorden Unit sailed on the 9th for Panarna, with
150 passengers and nearly \$1,000,000 in species.

FROM WASHINGTON.

AN ECHO FROM THE CAPITOL. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.

To a looker-on in the United States Senate for the last two weeks, the spectacle of an embarrassed and impotent majority, constantly badgered and spit upon by a minority, inscient and plucky, is continually present.

If Foster of Connecticut introduces a resolu tion to expel Wigfall of Texas, because he has said publicly that he owes no allegiance to the Government, Mr. Mason of Virginia assumes an attitude of defiance and says, "I place myself beside the senator from Texas. I owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States, but only to Virginia-tow expel me. Come, my brave Senators upon the other sideyou that talk of enforcing laws particularlyexpel us now together! Senators from seven States have not only announced the theory of Mr. Wigfall, but they have retired to practice it: why not proceed against them? Are they beyond your authority! One of those Senstors is President of a rival Republic; is he too strong for your Then proceed against the Senator from Texas; and, if you talk of treason, and that is it, then I will be expelled with him. If you will measure your disposition to treat with treason by the facility of reach ing the authors, we at least are here. Why not, you that propose to enforce the laws collect your revenue in Charleston ! You that propose to hold the national property, why not "hold the forts that are wreuched away from you? You that talk of notional honor, your dag has been fired upon, and you introduce a " resolution here to expel the Senator from Texas!" This is the precise spirit and much of it in the

language of Mr. Mason-not all said at one time, but the whole of it repeated so all times. For, until he left a day or two since to assist at the incubation of treason in Virginia, he was always on the floor, if it by any chance happened that it was not held by Douglas or Glingman.

As a matter of course, Mr. Foster's resolution was not presed.

Mr. Dondas gets on his legs twenty times : day, and never fails to emit some scoriac ebullition of his spleen from that everlasting open erster of his; and the other side, with no time, or " no stomach for the fight," has to " suffer and "be still." His manner is often that of Satan

cursing the brethren. He taunts the Republican side with patronizing sarcasm, or belahors it with andacious matigaity. * How are you to obtain revenue ?" he asks. "Collect it," saye Clark of N. H. "Under the Morrill tariff, I suppose," says Douglas. "Well, to undertake it at the South, if that is your determination, means war; and yet you reiterate the statement that you mean peace. You talk of enforcing laws in a country which you do not possess! and of enforcing laws where you cannot place a single Federal officer." "But, I suppose," he continges with a laughing sneer, "that your Republican Administration intends to enforce the laws in those States after the Southern Confederacy shall have been dissolved, and those States send members of Congress here and return to their allegiance. Brave party, bold legislators, they will enforce the laws when men volunteer to obey them. You have not a Federal officer in all the seceding States," says Douglas, "acting by your authority."

"Have we not postmasters?" says Howe of Wisconsin. "Yes," replies Douglas, "but they are not

there by your authority; they are there by the condescending permission of those States." "And that is granted," says a Republican

Senator, "because the service costs four times more than the income. If the revenue exceeded the cost, they would not permit even postmasters." The above is a specimen of each day in the

Senate. Some patriots there have to bite their lips under the scorn of the Opposition, but they caunot otherwise manifest the indignation that they feel.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.

POLITICS AT THE CAPITAL-NEW BED-FELLOWS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The State of New-York, so far as the different pelitical parties are concerned, is well represented bere. From the Republican ranks, there are the radicals, and the conservative or Union men. These last seem to have a strong attachment and sympathy for the few hungry Democrats who are hanging about here for a sly chance at the larder, expecting, as they have been told by their conservative friends, that they will soon see the present Republican organization go up high and cry, when the doors will be open to all Union men, to the exclusion of radicalism in every form. most prominent of these is the late Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Postmaster of New-York, Gen. Dir. who is here, it is understood, for the purpose of enlightening the new Secretary, Mr. Chase, in the discharge of the daties of his office. This has a good sound, but the statement would be more correct if it was stated that the ex-Secretary is here to get the Senate to confirm an appointment made by Mr. Buchanau of the son of a reverend gentleman in New-York, who has the distinguished privilege of preaching the word of God to the ex-Secretary every Sabbath morning when the ex-Secretary is not otherwise engaged. This favor he wishes to return by having the son of this

reverend friend placed in the Army of the United States. I am told that Mr. Dix assures his Senatorial friends that the appointment was made by Mr. Buchanan without his personal solicitation; but he neglects to state that, wanting the courage to apply person the President, he first begged the intercession of Toucey and then of a distinguished ex-Member of Congress, who carried the point and gained the appointment. But, for some reason or other, the Senate have not confirme the appointment of the clergyman's son, which startling news did not reach the ex-Secretary's ears until he had well covered up the track of poor Cobb, as he had poor Fowler's, and had crammed the Treasury with Soft Democrats of the Regency school. These will pos-sibly be retained in office, if Mr. Dix snoweds in teach-ing air. United his r's and U's.

Dix is a wonderful man, and deserves well of the new party which be and his warm conservative Republican friends are about to establish. He has already, as he boasts, secured to them the New-York Post-Office and a great share of the Treasury appointments. These last are shrewd men, and are to report if Mr. Chase at any time should prove at all fractious. Dix is so smart in making out the plans of the two regencies, he may possibly have had something to de with the appointment of Mr. Sanford as Minister to Belgium, who, it appears, if the lobby are to be believed, has been in Washington nearly all Winter fighting Chiriqui like an honest man on the side of the California Steamship Companies and the Panama Railroad. The consideration, so the story goes, for such service was a diplomatic mission, which the perties in interest agreed to accomplish through the powerford is represented—but with what truth we can't tell -as a gentleman of easy conscience, belonging to every party as it succeeds to power, from Fillmore's Adminministration down to old Buck. He has now, in order that there should be no ill-feeling on the part of his conservative Republicans, finally consented to join

their ranks since the election.

Troops for Pensacola. Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here, on route to join the Southern army at Pensacola, to-day. They had a military reception, and were enthusis

cally welcomed. Military Movements South.

New-Onleans, Wednesday, Marct 27, 1861.
Two companies of Zonaves left here to-day for Pensacola, on active service.

Advices from Mobile state that troops and munition of war are constantly moving to Pensacola. Severa ompanies were expected from North Alabama.

Wenther at Boston Operatic.

Bosros, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

The weather to-day has been very mild, with showers, rapidly carrying off the snow with which the streets have been for some days bleckaded.

The "Jewess" was presented at the Academ c-night, calling forth enthusiasm seldom manifested by The Mar have seen spokhdary Line.
Bus 158, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.
The Joint Special Committee on the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island to-day reported to the Senate that the memorialists have leave to with

draw. They also reported a bill confirming the conventional line.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, March 27, 1861.
Charles Frausse, who resided about two miles nords of here, committed suicide yesterday by exting his throat. His body was found in a swamp near his house. Pecuniary distress, is said to be the cause. He leaves a wife and two children.

Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, March 37, 1861.

The New-York and Eric Railroad steamer Olean left this port for Toledo this forenoon. There is still a good canl of ice in the lower end of the Lake, but it is quite broken up west of here, and she will probably go through without difficulty. An Oil-Well Explosion.

ONE MAN KILLED—ANOTHER WOUNDED.
SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, March 27, 1861
Yesterday, while two men were drilling an off women this place, the gas exploded, killing one, man Hiram Cook, and dangerously wounding the other.

Railroad Casualty.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

Wm. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson & Sons, of Hawkinsville, was instantly killed this morning, at Holland Patent, in attempting to get on the ears of the Black River Railroad while the train was in motion.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVECT.—On Tuesd hight Officer Harris of the Eighteanth Ward, agreeted as it youth, Thomas Killades by masse, who excaped from Black we lead three weeks ago by swimming across the free. After lead was in custody he drew a loaded pisted and attempted about the officer, who knocked him deave with the control at medium, Killade was sent to Black well's falsed had upon conviction of burglary, committed six weeks after a specific of Mr. Chase, hereby, in the Cooper Institute to who lost \$200 in past.